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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,266	12/15/2000	Adalbert Feltz		8730
24131	7590	01/14/2005		EXAMINER
LERNER AND GREENBERG, PA			BLACKWELL RUDASIL, GWENDOLYN A	
P O BOX 2480			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480			1775	
DATE MAILED: 01/14/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/736,266	FELTZ ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Gwendolyn A. Blackwell-Rudasill	1775

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 36-42 and 45-82 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 36-42 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 45-79,81 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 80 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 47, 59, 65, and 67-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent no. 5,233,260, Harada et al.

Regarding claim 47

Harada discloses a stack type piezoelectric element wherein plates of single or plural layers of a metallic material, such as copper or its alloys, are used as electrodes and interleaved with piezoelectric ceramic sheets, meeting the requirements of claim 47, (column 1, lines 40-65).

Regarding claims 59, 65, and 67-68

The ceramic has a ferroelectric perovskite type structure, (column 5, lines 40-43), wherein the ceramic follows the general formula ABO_3 , meeting the requirements of claim 59, (column 7, lines 35-40). Examples of piezoelectric ceramics useful with the present invention are barium titanate (BaTiO_3), lead titanate (PbTiO_3), and lead titanate zirconate (PZT), meeting the requirements of claims 65 and 67-68, (column 7, lines 35-40).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are

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such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 48-58, 60-64, 66, 69-79, and 81-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent no. 5,233,260, Harada et al as applied to claims 47, 59, 65, and 67-68 above, and further in view of United States Patent no. 4,128,489, Seo in view of United States Patent no. 4,917,810, Tsunooka et al, in view of United States Patent no. 5,112,433, Dawson et al, further in view of Untied States Patent no. 6,080,328, Horikawa.

Harada discloses a stack type piezoelectric element wherein plates of single or plural layers of a metallic material, such as copper or its alloys, are used as electrodes and interleaved with piezoelectric ceramic sheets, (column 1, lines 40-65). The ceramic has a ferroelectric perovskite type structure, (column 5, lines 40-43), wherein the ceramic follows the general formula ABO_3 , meeting the requirements of claim 59, (column 7, lines 35-40). Examples of piezoelectric ceramics useful with the present invention are barium titanate (BaTiO_3), lead titanate (PbTiO_3), and lead titanate zirconate (PZT), (column 7, lines 35-40). Harada et al do not specifically disclose the composition of the perovskite structure or the grain size.

Seo discloses a piezoelectric material that utilizes a urethane rubber in the polymer binder mix, (column 2, lines 35-36). Further examples of the specific polymer that can be used are listed in Table 9, column 9. In addition, Example 7, set out that the formula of PZT satisfies the equation $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{2-\text{x}}\text{Ti}_{\text{x}})\text{O}_3$, (column 8, lines 4-5).

Tsunooka et al discloses a piezoelectric composite material that can be used where "high piezoelectric properties may be required such as sonic transducers, physical property measurements, ferroelectric, pyroelectric or piezoelectric keyboard switches and so on," (column 26, lines 42-50). The composite contains ceramic powders that are "mixed with a wider variety of polymers," and molded into a shape, (column 5, lines 10-14). The particle size of the ceramic material ranges between $1\text{-}400 \mu$, (column 5, lines 28-38). As disclosed in the examples, in particular Example 1, the components of the ceramic powder should be 98% or higher in purity, (column 9, Example 1). Tsunooka et al also discloses that many different types of ceramic compositions that can be used. The perovskite structures that can be used are listed in columns 6-67, lines 62-67). For example, solid solutions of lead titanate zirconate are made. Along with

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the lead titanate zirconate other cations can be present, on the A position, La, Na, K, or Bi can be present. On the B position, Nb, Ta, Mg, Ni, Co, Fe, Sc, or W can be present.

Dawson et al disclose submicron ceramic powder of perovskite compounds wherein the fine particle size of the powder is less than 1 with a sintering temperature of less than 1100°C, (column 2, lines 54-66). The perovskite structure can be based on barium titanate (BT), lead lanthanum zirconate titanate (PLZT), as well as lead zirconate titanate (PZT) wherein PZT describes the entire family of powders comprised of lead, zirconium, titanium and oxygen as principal elements, also including those compounds where the principal elements have been partially substituted with dopants, (columns 3-4, lines 1-46). The perovskite has the general formula of ABO_3 wherein is of the group barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, lead, lanthanum, bismuth, cerium, neodymium, samarium and any or all of the B elements hafnium, zirconium, titanium, niobium, uranium, iron, antimony, nickel, manganese, cobalt, tungsten, and tin, (column 9, lines 22-35). Example 1 demonstrates that the grain size of the ceramic powder ranges from 0.5-1.0 microns (0.5-1.0 μm), (column 17, lines 26-34).

Horikawa discloses a monolithic piezoceramic part comprised of laminating ceramic green sheets with internal electrode layers with subsequent firing of the laminated stack to produce a sintered product. The ceramic has the formula $\text{Pb}_a[(\text{Cr}_x\text{Nb}_{(1-x)})_y\text{Zr}_{(1-b-y)}\text{Ti}_b]\text{O}_3$ wherein a copper component such as CuO can be added in the amount of about 0.05-3.0wt % (column 2, lines 39-68).

Seo, Tsunooka et al, Dawson et al and Horikawa disclose inventions related to perovskite compositions having a lowered sintering temperature. Harada et al disclose a monolithic piezoelectric part comprised of ceramic green sheets and electrodes such as copper that are sintered together to create the monolithic structure. It would have been within the skill of one in

the art at the time of invention to modify the monolithic piezoelectric part with one of the piezoelectric ceramic compositions of Seo, Tsunooka et al, Dawson et al or Horikawa to create a monolithic piezoelectric component wherein the electrodes can be fired at the same time as the green sheets to cut down on processing time as well as allowing less expensive materials to be used for the internal electrode materials, (Dawson et al, column 2, lines 63-66).

6. Claims 45-49, 59-60, 65, 67-74, and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent no. 6,080,328, Horikawa et al in view of United States Patent no. 5,233,260, Harada et al.

Horikawa et al discloses a monolithic piezoceramic part comprised of laminating ceramic green sheets with internal electrode layers with subsequent firing of the laminated stack to produce a sintered product. The ceramic has the formula $Pb_a[(Cr_xNb_{(1-x)})_yZr_{(1-b-y)}Ti_b]O_3$ wherein a copper component such as CuO can be added in the amount of about 0.05-3.0wt % (column 2, lines 39-68). The ceramic contains a binder, (Example 4, column 4). The green sheets with the internal electrode layer should be fired at a temperature of 1100°C or less to produce the sintered product, (column 2, lines 15-20). Horikawa et al do not specifically disclose that copper is used as the internal electrode material.

Harada et al discloses a stack type piezoelectric element wherein plates of single or plural layers of a metallic material, such as copper or its alloys, are used as electrodes and interleaved with piezoelectric ceramic sheets, (column 1, lines 40-65). Examples of piezoelectric ceramics useful with the present invention are barium titanate ($BaTiO_3$), lead titanate ($PbTiO_3$), and lead titanate zirconate (PZT), (column 7, lines 35-40). The copper is fired at a temperature of 700-1000°C, (column 9, lines 16-19).

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Horikawa et al and Harada et al disclose analogous inventions drawn to the use of piezoelectric ceramic and metals used as internal electrodes. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the monolithic piezoceramic structure of Horikawa et al by using the copper of Harada et al as the internal electrodes in order to fire the molded product at a temperature of less than 1100°C while using inexpensive materials.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments, see pages 2-7, filed October 25, 2004, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 45-82 under 102(b) and 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of United States Patent no. 5,233,260, Harada et al.

8. Harada et al had been used before as prior art and withdrawn. Upon further deliberation, Harada et al has been reinstated as relevant art, especially in view of the fact that present claim 47 does not require that the ceramic layers are in a green state. In addition, the supporting prior art used in the 103(a) rejection set forth in the previous office action are still considered relevant art.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claim 80 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The prior art of record do not teach or suggest a ceramic composition comprised of $Pb_{1-x-y}SE_xCu_yV''_{x/2}(Zr_{0.54-z}Ti_{0.46+z})O_3$.

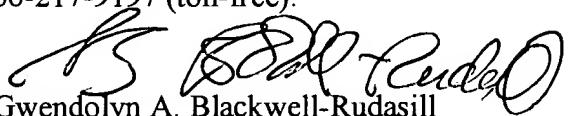
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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gwendolyn A. Blackwell-Rudasill whose telephone number is (571) 272-1533. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday --Thursday; 5:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones can be reached on (571) 272-1535. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Gwendolyn A. Blackwell-Rudasill
Examiner
Art Unit 1775

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